UNITED NATIONS

A

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
Rio de Janeiro
3–14 June 1992

Distr.
GENERAL

A/CONF.151/10
30 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Item 9 of the provisional agenda*

ADOPTION OF AGREEMENTS ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Protection and preservation of the marine environment

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 11	2
II.	THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA AND THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	12 - 30	5
	A. Significance of the Convention to the protection and preservation of the marine environment	12 - 14	5
	B. Obligations of States under the Convention	15 - 30	6
III.	RELATED GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS	31 - 48	8
IV.	CONCLUSIONS: THE MAIN TRENDS	49 - 53	12

Annexes

I.	MULTILATERAL TREATIES RELATING TO THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE SPECIES	15
II.	INSTRUMENTS OTHER THAN TREATIES	29

* A/CONF.151/1.

92-18883 3272d (E) 070592 100592

/...

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in compliance with the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989. In that resolution, the Assembly, having expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment, which he had submitted in 1989 at its forty-fourth session (A/44/461 and Corr.1), requested him to prepare an updated report on the same subject as a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. This report should therefore be read together with the 1989 report, which was circulated at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at the request of the General Assembly.

2. The report consists of three sections and two annexes. After the Introduction, which summarizes the present concerns regarding the marine environment, Section II focuses on the role that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1/ plays in the protection and preservation of the marine environment and highlights basic obligations of States under the Convention. Section III updates the information on global and regional multilateral treaties and other instruments relevant to the Convention. The concluding section gives the main current trends in international legal and policy development. It should be noted that, while the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea deals with the question of conservation of living marine resources in a part separate from that dealing with protection of the marine environment, the present report covers aspects of the former question as well, reflecting the current trends as expressed by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

3. A comprehensive list of relevant multilateral treaties, classified according to subjects covered, with information regarding their current status, is appended to this report as annex I. A select list of relevant instruments other than treaties is given in annex II.

4. The 1989 report contained a brief summary of the global assessment of the state of the marine environment conducted by the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) jointly sponsored by IMO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNEP and the United Nations. 2/ That assessment was based on a wide consultative process and took five years to complete; it also had the benefit of a wealth of scientific evidence contained in 12 of UNEP, FAO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission regional reviews. At its most recent session, GESAMP has again affirmed the overall conclusions of that study.

5. GESAMP found that while the open ocean is relatively clean, the margins of the sea are affected by man almost everywhere. Marine pollution is linked primarily to land-based activities, particularly the development and intensive human settlement of the coastal zone. By comparison, sea-based activities make a minor addition to marine pollution. Land-based activities release contaminants to the sea directly, through outfalls and rivers, and indirectly via the atmosphere, and the bulk remains in coastal and offshore waters, building to significant levels in some places, particularly in poorly flushed areas. GESAMP has warned that if the world-wide encroachment on coastal areas continues unchecked, there will be global deterioration in the quality and productivity of the marine environment.

6. On a global basis, GESAMP ranked the major causes of immediate concern as follows: coastal development and the attendant destruction of habitats, eutrophication from nutrients and sewage, microbial contamination of seafood and beaches, fouling of the seas by plastic litter, progressive build-up of chlorinated hydrocarbons, especially in the tropics and subtropics, and accumulation of tar on beaches.

7. It should be noted that concerns may differ from region to region, reflecting local situations and priorities, and that public perception, throughout the world, may still accord greater importance to other contaminants such as radionuclides and trace elements. Additional issues raised by GESAMP in its report concerned long-term, low-level effects of low concentrations of toxic substances, the effects on ecosystems of overfishing, the effects of climate change, including sea level rise, and the impact of reduced stratospheric ozone.

8. The current main concerns of GESAMP include the following:

(a) Both increased and decreased input of sediment to coastal and near-shore waters as a result of land-based activities is producing deleterious effects on living resources, amenities and human activities in the coastal zone. Specific impacts include alteration of coastal habitats, increased erosion (decreased sediment input), increased costs associated with harbour and port maintenance (increased input) and the effects of increased turbidity on biological activity and recreational amenities. GESAMP is seeking to develop conceptual models which would allow the connections to be made between watershed activities and coastal impacts;

(b) The rapid expansion of coastal aquaculture in some coastal regions (mostly in Asia, but increasingly also in Latin America) has caused ecological impacts such as excessive enrichment and changes in the biological diversity of coastal ecosystems, generally due to inadequate coastal planning and management and improper siting. The unregulated use of chemicals and drugs also poses serious problems. It is also evident that pollution from land-based industry and the growing lack of suitable sites will constrain development. Practical guidelines are urgently needed for environmentally sound management of this practice, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Although oil discharges from vessels have decreased substantially over recent years, oil remains a major marine pollutant owing largely to increased inputs of hydrocarbons from many land-based sources. Used lubricating oils are also of concern owing to combustion-generated PAHs and lead and their carcinogenic potential to marine organisms in chronically oiled sediments;

(d) Offshore seabed activities can affect benthos and may lead to taint in fish. The effects around oil rigs can vary greatly in magnitude, spatial extent and predicted recovery rates, but recovery of impacted sites starts soon after cessation of drilling. 3/

9. In view of the increasing need of national, regional and international bodies for assessment of the state of the marine environment, including assessment at the level of ecosystems, GESAMP has also taken on the complex task of identifying the best indicators of anthropogenically induced change in the marine environment.

10. GESAMP now devotes a part of its annual sessions to an identification of emerging issues of concern. It has drawn attention to the growing scientific evidence suggesting that the Black Sea has suffered catastrophic ecological damage as a result of pollution, principally from land-based sources. The Black Sea is currently unprotected by any common management regime, although UNEP has escalated its efforts to establish a Regional Seas programme.

11. Attention is also drawn to new data showing levels of PCBs in the Barents Sea as high as those found in the North Sea, a situation which raises questions as to the sources involved and whether the problem might be a general one for high latitude areas. Concerns have also been expressed about the surface microlayer as a significant focus of contaminant accumulation, although there are questions as to the conditions under which the layer occurs and its biological significance. Questions continue to be raised about the increased occurrence of algal toxins, particularly as to the causes of changes in toxicity in algal species and the physical factors controlling the distribution of toxic algal blooms. Other issues also noted by GESAMP include the continued uncertainty as to a link between low levels of organochlorines and mortalities and pathologies in marine mammals and birds.

II. THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA AND THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

A. Significance of the Convention to the protection and preservation of the marine environment

12. The significance of the role that the Convention plays in the field of environmental protection, elaborated in the 1989 report, may be summarized as follows:

(a) It establishes, for the first time in international law-making, a comprehensive legal framework for the marine environment;

(b) It provides a means for accommodating the need to protect the environment and various legitimate uses of the ocean and its resources, particularly navigation;

(c) It embodies a system for sustainable use and development of ocean space and resources, particularly through the proper conservation and management of living resources and the protection of marine ecosystems;

(d) It provides a framework for the development of marine science and marine technology and their transfer to developing countries;

(e) It provides a model for the evolution of international environmental law in its incorporation of several newly developed concepts and principles, such as the prevention of transboundary pollution; the requirement of prior environmental impact assessment; habitat protection and ecosystem consideration; an integrated approach to various sources of pollution; and contingency planning against pollution emergencies.

13. It should also be stressed that the Convention, which contains a comprehensive general framework, should be complemented and developed by further international rules at the global or regional level and national measures.

14. As of 1 April 1992, the Convention had received a total of 51 ratifications or accessions. Although it has not yet entered into force, the Convention has already exerted great influence on the practice of States and international organizations in the field of marine environmental protection. The crucial importance of the Convention and the need for its early entry into force and widest possible acceptance, have been stressed by States in many international forums, including the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

B. Obligations of States under the Convention

1. Prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution

15. The Convention opens Part XII, which is devoted to the protection and preservation of the marine environment, by stating the fundamental obligation of States to protect and preserve the marine environment (art. 192). While confirming "the sovereign right" of States to exploit their natural resources "pursuant to their environmental policies", the Convention requires that the enjoyment of such right be "in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment" (art. 193).

16. The general obligation set out in article 192 is given specific content in articles 194 and 196. The regime established under Part XII is expressly concerned with all sources of pollution of the marine environment and States are directed to take all measures necessary "to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source" (art. 194, para. 1). Identifying the main sources of marine pollution, article 194 stipulates that such measures shall include, inter alia, those designed to minimize pollution from land-based sources, from or through the atmosphere, by dumping from vessels and from offshore installations and devices. To this list, another source should be added, namely the activities in the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, regulated by provisions in articles 145 and 209.

17. Although all States bear the same degree of responsibility, economic and infrastructural differences between States are recognized in article 194: States are required to take all necessary measures using "the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities".

18. The Convention imposes on States the duty to take measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution resulting from the use of technologies and the introduction, intentional or accidental, into the marine environment of new or alien species that may cause significant and harmful changes thereto (art. 196). It also singles out specific components of the environment, namely "rare or fragile ecosystems" and "the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species or other forms of marine life", and stresses the need to take measures to protect and preserve them (art. 194, para. 5). States are also obliged generally to conserve the living resources in the exclusive economic zones and on the high seas, as described below.

19. The Convention also requires adoption of a holistic approach to environmental protection, i.e., States must act so as not to transfer, directly or indirectly, damage or hazards from one area to another or transform one form of pollution into another (art. 195).

2. Conservation and management of living resources

20. The Convention imposes upon States a series of obligations pertaining to conservation and management of living resources both within their exclusive economic zones and on the high seas.

21. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has the fundamental obligation to take proper conservation and management measures and to ensure that the maintenance of the living resources is not endangered by over-exploitation. In doing so, the coastal State is required to take into account "the best scientific evidence available to it" and to cooperate with competent international organizations (art. 61(2)).

22. The conservation and management measures of the coastal State must be designed to maintain and restore populations of harvested species at maximum sustainable yields, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including the economic needs of coastal fishing countries and the special requirements of developing countries. The coastal State is further required to take into consideration the effects of such measures on species associated with or dependent on harvested species, so that the reproduction of such species may not be seriously threatened (art. 61(3) and (4)).

23. Taking into account all these factors, the coastal State is obliged to determine the total allowable catch of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone (art. 61(1)), and to promote the objective of their "optimum utilization" (art. 62(1)). The coastal State is then required to determine its own capacity to harvest the resources, which may be the same as or below the total allowable catch.

24. Nationals of other States fishing in the exclusive economic zone must comply with the measures and the laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State for the conservation and management of the living resources (art. 62(4)).

25. In addition to the rules generally applicable to the living resources of the exclusive economic zone described above, the Convention contains several special provisions with regard to certain types of stocks, particularly anadromous stocks, stocks straddling the exclusive economic zone and the high seas or occurring in the exclusive economic zones of two or more States, and highly migratory species. Several of these provisions relate to the high seas also.

26. With respect to the high seas, the freedom of fishing is subject to the conditions laid down for the conservation and management of the living resources (art. 87). States have the duty to take such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources (art. 117) and must cooperate with each other in their conservation and management (art. 118).

27. In determining the allowable catch and establishing other conservation measures for the high seas fishery, States, as in the case of the exclusive economic zone, are obliged to adopt the criterion of the maximum sustainable

yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors and taking into account fishing patterns and the interdependence of stocks. Any generally recommended international minimum standards are also to be taken into account for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas (art. 119).

3. Marine scientific research, monitoring and environmental assessment

28. The Convention actively promotes the development and conduct of marine scientific research in general, providing for the duty of States to cooperate for that purpose, particularly on programmes to acquire knowledge for the assessment of the nature and extent of pollution, exposure to it and its pathways, risks and remedies. They are required also to encourage the exchange of information and data acquired about marine pollution (art. 200).

29. The Convention further calls upon States to endeavour to monitor and analyse the risks or effects of such pollution, and to publish the results obtained through competent international organizations (arts. 204 and 205).

30. Moreover, when there are reasonable grounds for believing that planned activities may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the environment, States are required to assess the potential effects of such activities on the marine environment, and publish the results through competent international organizations (art. 206).

III. RELATED GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

31. The Secretary-General's 1989 report identified 40 multilateral treaties and 41 related protocols that were adopted in the field of the protection and preservation of the marine environment during the process of elaborating the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and thereafter. 4/ Since then only a few multilateral treaties have been adopted, though several draft conventions are nearing completion. On the other hand in the past few years, there has been a growing number of instruments other than treaties that may contain "soft law" principles, as compared with binding legal rules. Some of these non-binding instruments are mentioned below.

General environmental protection

32. On 4 October 1991, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties adopted the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty with four annexes, and opened it for signature by contracting parties to the Antarctic Treaty. The Protocol provides for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems, and designates Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science. The annexes deal, respectively, with environmental impact assessment, the conservation of

fauna and flora, waste disposal and waste management, and the prevention of marine pollution. An additional annex to the Protocol was adopted at the Sixteenth Consultative Meeting in October 1991 on Area Protection and Management in Antarctica.

33. With regard to the Arctic environment, in June 1991 the eight Arctic countries adopted a comprehensive Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy. The Strategy contains an agreement on a set of principles and action plan dealing, inter alia, with pollution prevention and control, the protection of the Arctic marine environment, emergency preparedness and response, monitoring and assessment, and the conservation of flora and fauna.

Pollution from land-based sources

34. In February 1990, States parties to the Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution adopted a Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-based Sources. Work on a draft protocol for the wider Caribbean is now well advanced. In December 1991, UNEP convened a meeting of governmental experts to formulate a draft strategy for the reduction of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution and activities in coastal areas. The meeting adopted a draft strategy and submitted it to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Pollution from seabed activities subject to national jurisdiction

35. While the Convention on the Law of the Sea calls for global and regional rules (art. 208), no global rules of a general nature on this subject have been adopted. It should be noted, however, that the Steering Group on a Long-Term Strategy for the London Dumping Convention has recently recommended that a globally applicable legal instrument would be required for the prevention and control of pollution from seabed activities. The 1990 Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation deals also with certain aspects of oil pollution emergencies arising from this source (see also para. 40).

36. At the regional level, no agreement has been adopted since the 1989 Protocol to the Kuwait Convention, though a protocol to the Barcelona Convention has been drafted for the Mediterranean region.

Pollution by dumping

37. No new agreement has been adopted on ocean dumping since the 1989 report, although several important decisions have been made by the parties to the London Dumping Convention with respect to the phasing out of industrial wastes and incineration at sea. Two sets of guidelines have been adopted for the removal of offshore installations, whose deliberate disposal at sea is regarded as dumping under the Convention on the Law of the Sea. One is the Guidelines and Standards for the Removal of Offshore Installations and

Structures on the Continental Shelf and in the Exclusive Economic Zone, adopted by the IMO Assembly in October 1989. The other is the Guidelines for the Disposal of Offshore Installations at Sea, adopted in June 1991 by the Oslo Commission for the North Atlantic area.

38. It may be noted that the parties to the London Dumping Convention decided in 1990 that the toppling of installations at sea is considered dumping under that Convention.

Pollution from vessels

39. The International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 1973 and the Protocol of 1978), annex I, was amended on 6 March 1992 (with a projected date of entry into force of 6 July 1993) to require the introduction of double-hulled tankers, and, as an alternative, mid-deck height tankers with double-sided hulls. In the future, other methods of design and construction that can ensure the same level of protection against pollution in the event of a collision or stranding will have to be approved by IMO. Given the impact on the tanker market, a resolution was adopted on the development of ship scrapping capacity to ensure the smooth implementation of the amendments.

Environmental emergencies

40. In November 1990, the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPPRC) was adopted under the auspices of IMO. The Convention is designed to facilitate international cooperation in the event of a major pollution threat and is applicable to both ships and offshore oil structures. Although not in force, the Convention has already been implemented, on the basis of the decision of the conference that adopted it: in January 1991 the Convention was used to help Saudi Arabia and other countries cope with the major oil spill in the Gulf.

41. In October 1990, France, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and EEC signed an Accord of Cooperation for the Protection of the Coasts and Waters of the North-east Atlantic against Pollution due to Hydrocarbons or other Harmful Substances. The agreement is aimed particularly at the provision of rapid response measures in case of accidents to ships and platforms resulting in such pollution.

Environmental impact assessment

42. In February 1991, the first multilateral treaty on environmental impact assessment was adopted by members of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), i.e., the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context. The Convention also covers ocean-related activities, such as offshore hydrocarbon production, oil and gas pipelines, trading ports and waste disposal installations. The 1991 Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty (para. 32 above) also contains an article and an annex on the mandatory procedures of environmental impact assessment.

Protected areas

43. In January 1990, the Wider Caribbean Region States adopted a Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife. The fifth annex to the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty is devoted to protected areas. In 1991, the IMO Assembly adopted Guidelines for the Designation of Special Areas and the Identification of Particularly Sensitive Areas.

Transport of hazardous wastes

44. After the adoption of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which is to enter into force on 5 May 1992, African States adopted the 1991 Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Imports into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa. The Convention provides, as the Basel Convention does, that any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes that results in their deliberate disposal, e.g., dumping, in contravention of the Convention and of general principles of international law shall be deemed to be illegal traffic. In other regions, policy statements indicate that additional regional instruments or monitoring arrangements will be established.

45. Pursuant to a resolution of the Conference which adopted the Basel Convention, IMO has been conducting a review of the relationships between the Basel Convention and the existing rules, regulations and practices under the London Dumping Convention and IMO conventions and instruments dealing with maritime safety and pollution prevention.

46. With regard to radioactive waste, IAEA prepared in 1990 a Code of Practice on International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste. This is now to be followed by a binding agreement.

Liability and compensation

47. The Basel Convention provides for cooperation among the parties for the adoption of a protocol setting out appropriate rules and procedures in the field of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Basel Conference, UNEP convened the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts in order to develop elements which might be included in such a protocol. The Working Group, having met in 1990 and 1991, agreed on such elements, which should provide for a comprehensive regime for ensuring adequate and prompt compensation for damage from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous and other wastes. The Working Group recommended that the elements should be submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its first meeting.

48. The work of the IMO Legal Committee on a draft convention on harmful and noxious substances (HNS) is now well advanced.

IV. CONCLUSIONS: THE MAIN TRENDS

49. There is an impressive body of international law and practice on protection and preservation of the marine environment, supported by the basic framework contained in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. However, it is also apparent that there is an urgent need to improve enforcement of existing rules and ensure wider adherence to existing instruments, and various organizations are now concentrating on mechanisms for reporting on compliance, determining the effectiveness of instruments, and assisting States with the legislative and managerial requirements of implementation. At the same time, important ongoing work on progressive legal development and policy formulation is being conducted by the competent international organizations, as provided for in the Convention. The last several years in particular have seen accelerated action, including the adoption of new instruments, on a number of important subject areas, most prominently:

(a) Strengthening international cooperation on environmental emergencies, particularly oil spills;

(b) Regulating transboundary movements of hazardous wastes;

(c) Imposing greater restrictions on shipping in the interests of pollution prevention, including ship construction and design and navigation;

(d) Strengthening powers and capabilities to enforce international rules and standards applicable to vessels, particularly by port States;

(e) Further developing regimes and arrangements to deal with the maritime transport of substances other than oil;

(f) Improving the scope and level of protection for special marine areas and/or marine species;

(g) Limiting the use of the ocean disposal option and evolving a necessarily holistic approach to waste management at the same time;

(h) Further improving the scientific and technical basis of international standard-setting, including methodologies for hazard assessment;

(i) Promoting the role of integrated coastal zone management in ensuring sustainable development;

(j) Promoting the development and application of environmental impact assessment, liability and compensation regimes, and procedures for dispute settlement as important contributors to effective environmental regulation and management.

50. Other highly important issues have only relatively recently achieved sufficient momentum so that substantial improvements can be expected. Greater priority can now be assured for the expansion and strengthening of regional regimes and related arrangements for cooperation and management. This may also entail greater attention to the role of subregional arrangements. Concerted efforts are also needed to coordinate and integrate arrangements relating to marine environmental protection and management, fisheries conservation and management and scientific programming on relevant research and monitoring.

51. Substantial improvements may now also be expected with respect to national, regional and global action on land-based and air-borne sources of marine degradation, particularly given initiation of intergovernmental meetings on the subject in 1991, the first since the preparation of the 1985 Montreal Guidelines. Other sources of marine degradation, including particularly the offshore oil industry, are now receiving more attention also.

52. Important trends and developments are also apparent with respect to the environmental aspects of fisheries conservation and management, in terms of the impacts exerted both on and by fishing. Moreover, a strong international commitment to the development and use of responsible fishing practices has emerged, particularly with reference to high seas fishing. Given the various types of problems which have arisen in recent years with respect to these fisheries, there is clear recognition of the need for intergovernmental consultations to ensure full implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

53. The future development of marine environmental law and policy will also be substantially effected by developments in environmental law and policy generally. Equally, the future state of the marine environment will be largely determined by the state of terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments. The Convention on the Law of the Sea remains the focal point and the basis for law and policy relating to the marine environment, and also an important resource for establishing basic principles and rules applicable to the environment as a whole.

Notes

1/ The Law of the Sea (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.V.5).

2/ GESAMP Reports and Studies No. 39, 1990. Reports completed more recently deal with the hazard assessment of organochlorines (No. 42); coastal modelling (No. 43); global strategies for marine environmental protection (No. 45); carcinogens (No. 46); coastal aquaculture (No. 47); global change and air/sea exchange (No. 48).

Notes (continued)

3/ A review of oil and other hydrocarbons, as well as oil spill dispersants and chemicals used in offshore development, will be published as GESAMP Rep. and Stud. No. 50.

4/ See also The Law of the Sea: Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment. Repertory of International Agreements Relating to Sections 5 and 6 of Part XII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.V.3).

Annex I

MULTILATERAL TREATIES RELATING TO THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE SPECIES

(Status as at 31 December 1991)

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
A.	TREATIES OF A GENERAL NATURE			
1.	Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	Geneva, 29 Apr. 1958	10 Sept. 1964	46
2.	Convention on the High Seas	Geneva, 29 Apr. 1958	30 Sept. 1962	58
3.	Convention on the Continental Shelf	Geneva, 29 Apr. 1958	10 June 1964	54
*4.	The Antarctic Treaty	Washington, D.C., 1 Dec. 1959	23 June 1961	40
*4.1	Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	Madrid, 4 Oct. 1991	Not in force	
5.	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (Partial Test Ban)	Moscow, 5 Aug. 1963	10 Oct. 1963	117
*6.	Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty)	Mexico City, 14 Feb. 1967	20 Sept. 1967	31

* Asterisk (*) signifies that the treaty applies to certain geographical regions only.

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
7.	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof (Seabed Treaty)	London, Moscow and Washington, 11 Feb. 1971	18 May 1972	84
*8.	Convention on the Protection of the Environment between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (Stockholm Convention)	Stockholm, 19 Feb. 1974	5 Oct. 1976	4
*9.	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention)	Helsinki, 22 Mar. 1974	3 May 1980	7
*10.	Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)	Barcelona, 16 Feb. 1976	12 Feb. 1978	19
*11.	Agreement concerning the Protection of the Mediterranean Coastal Waters (Monaco Agreement)	Monaco, 10 May 1976	1 Jan. 1981	3
*12.	Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia Convention)	Apia, 12 June 1976	Not in force	
*13.	Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution (Kuwait Convention)	Kuwait, 24 Apr. 1978	1 July 1979	8
*14.	Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention)	Abidjan, 23 Mar. 1981	5 Aug. 1984	10
*15.	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific (Lima Convention)	Lima, 12 Nov. 1981	19 May 1986	5
*16.	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment (Jeddah Convention)	Jeddah, 14 Feb. 1982	20 Aug. 1985	7

/...

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
17.	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Montego Bay, 10 Dec. 1982	Not in force	
*18.	Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention)	Cartagena, 24 Mar. 1983	11 Oct. 1986	18
*19.	ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Kuala Lumpur, 9 July 1985	a/	
*20.	South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Raratonga Treaty)	Raratonga, 8 Aug. 1985	11 Dec. 1986	13
*21.	Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi Convention)	Nairobi, 21 June 1985	Not in force	
*22.	Convention for the Protection and Development of Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Noumea Convention)	Noumea, 24 Nov. 1986	18 Aug. 1990	10
*23.	Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities	Wellington, 2 June 1988	Not in force	
B.	POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES			
*1.	Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources, as amended (Paris Convention)	Paris, 4 June 1974	6 May 1978	13
*2.	Protocol to the Barcelona Convention b/ for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources	Athens, 17 May 1980	17 June 1983	17

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
*3.	Protocol to the Lima Convention c/ for the Protection of the South-East Pacific against Pollution from Land-based Sources	Quito, 22 July 1983	23 Sept. 1986	5
*4.	Protocol to the Kuwait Convention d/ for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-based Sources	Kuwait, 21 Feb. 1990	Not in force	
C.	POLLUTION FROM OR THROUGH THE ATMOSPHERE			
*1.	Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources, as amended (Paris Convention) e/	e/	e/	e/
*2.	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	Paris, 4 June 1974	6 May 1978	33
D.	POLLUTION BY DUMPING			
*1.	Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Oslo Dumping Convention)	Oslo, 15 Feb. 1972	7 Apr. 1974	13
2.	Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, as amended (LDC 1972)	London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington, D.C., 29 Dec. 1972	30 Aug. 1975	67
*3.	Protocol to the Barcelona Convention f/ for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft	Barcelona, 16 Feb. 1976	16 Feb. 1978	19
*4.	Protocol to the Noumea Convention g/ for the Protection of the South Pacific Region by Dumping	Noumea, 25 Nov. 1986	18 Aug. 1980	10
*5.	Protocol to the Lima Convention h/ for the Protection of the South-East Pacific against Radioactive Pollution	Paipa, 21 Sept. 1989	Not in force	

/...

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
E.	POLLUTION FROM VESSELS i/			
1.	International Convention on Load Lines, as amended (LL 1966)	London, 5 Apr. 1966	21 July 1968	124
1.1	Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines of 5 April 1966	London, 11 Nov. 1988	Not in force	
2.	Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, as amended (COLREG 1972)	London, 20 Oct. 1972	15 July 1977	113
3.	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, as amended (SOLAS 1974)	London, 1 Nov. 1974	25 May 1980	116
3.1	Protocol relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 1 November 1974 (SOLAS PROT 1978)	London, 17 Feb. 1978	1 May 1981	76
3.2	Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS PROT 1988)	London, 11 Nov. 1988	Not in force	
4.	Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels (SFV 1977)	Torremolinos, 2 Apr. 1977	Not in force	
5.	Protocol relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, as amended (MARPOL 73/78)	London, 17 Feb. 1978	2 Oct. 1983	70
6.	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STWC 1978)	London, 7 July 1978	28 Apr. 1984	89
7.	United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships	Geneva, 7 Feb. 1986	Not in force	

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
8.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA 1988)	Rome, 10 Mar. 1988	1 Mar. 1992	15
F.	POLLUTION FROM SEABED ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO NATIONAL JURISDICTION			
1.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf (SUA PROT 1988) j/	Rome, 10 Mar. 1988	1 Mar. 1992	14
*2.	Protocol to the Kuwait Convention k/ concerning Marine Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf	Kuwait, 29 Mar. 1989	17 Feb. 1990	6
G.	ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES			
*1.	Agreement for Cooperation in dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil (Bonn Agreement)	Bonn, 9 June 1969	9 Aug. 1969	8
2.	International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (INTERVENTION 1969)	Brussels, 29 Nov. 1969	6 May 1975	57
2.1	Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (INTERVENTION PROT 1973)	London, 2 Nov. 1973	30 Mar. 1983	26
*3.	Agreement between Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden concerning Cooperation in Measures to Deal with Pollution of the Sea by Oil	Copenhagen, 16 Sept. 1971	16 Oct. 1971	4
*4.	Protocol to the Barcelona Convention l/ concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	Barcelona, 16 Feb. 1976	12 Feb. 1978	19

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
*5.	Protocol to the Kuwait Convention m/ concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	Kuwait, 24 Apr. 1978	1 July 1979	8
*6.	Protocol to the Abidjan Convention n/ concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the West and Central African Region	Abidjan, 23 Mar. 1981	5 Aug. 1984	10
*7.	Agreement on Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Lima Agreement)	Lima, 12 Nov. 1981	14 July 1986	5
*7.1	Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	Quito, 22 July 1983	20 May 1987	5
*8.	Protocol to the Jeddah Convention o/ concerning Regional Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	Jeddah, 14 Feb. 1982	20 Aug. 1985	7
*9.	Protocol to the Cartagena Convention p/ concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region	Cartagena, 24 Mar. 1983	11 Oct. 1986	17
*10.	Agreement for Cooperation in dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances	Bonn, 13 Sept. 1983	1 Sept. 1989	9
*11.	Protocol tc the Nairobi Convention q/ concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in Cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region	Nairobi, 21 June 1985	Not in force	
12.	Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	Vienna, 26 Sept. 1986	27 Oct. 1986	61

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
13.	Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	Vienna, 26 Sept. 1986	26 Feb. 1987	58
*14.	Protocol to the Noumea Convention f/ concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region	Noumea, 25 Nov. 1986	18 Aug. 1990	10
15.	International Convention on Salvage	London, 28 Apr. 1989	Not in force	
*16.	Accord of Cooperation for the Protection of the Coasts and Waters of the Northeast Atlantic against Pollution due to Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances	Lisbon, 17 Oct. 1990	Not in force	
17.	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation	London, 30 Nov. 1990	Not in force	
H.	PROTECTION OF HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY			
1.	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, as amended (Ramsar Convention)	Ramsar, 2 Feb. 1971	21 Dec. 1975	65
2.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as amended (CITES)	Washington, D.C., 3 Mar. 1973	1 July 1975	111
*3.	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Berne, 19 Sept. 1979	1 June 1982	24
*4.	Protocol to the Barcelona Convention g/ concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas	Geneva, 3 Apr. 1982	23 Mar. 1986	17
*5.	Protocol to the Nairobi Convention h/ concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region	Nairobi, 21 June 1985	Not in force	

.../...

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
*6.	Protocol to the Lima Convention y/ for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific	Paipa, 21 Sept. 1989	Not in force	
*7.	Protocol to the Cartagena Convention y/ concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife	Kingston, 18 Jan. 1990	Not in force	
I.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT			
*1.	Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Espoo, 25 Feb. 1991	Not in force	
J.	TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND MATERIALS			
1.	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	Vienna, 26 Oct. 1979	8 Feb. 1987	40
2.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention)	Basel, 22 Mar. 1989	Not in force	
*3.	Fourth Africa-Caribbean-Pacific - EEC Convention (Lomé Convention)	Lomé, 15 Dec. 1989	w/	
*4.	Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Imports into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movements and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (Bamako Convention)	Bamako 30 Jan. 1991	Not in force	
K.	LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION			
*1.	Convention on Third-Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (as amended) (Paris Convention)	Paris, 29 July 1960	1 Apr. 1968	14
2.	Convention on the Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships	Brussels, 25 May 1962	Not in force	

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
*3.	Supplementary Convention to the Paris Convention on Third-Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, as amended	Brussels, 31 Jan. 1963	4 Dec. 1974	11
4.	Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (Vienna Convention)	Vienna, 21 May 1963	12 Nov. 1977	14
5.	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC 1969)	Brussels, 29 Nov. 1969	19 June 1975	71
5.1	Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC PROT 1976)	London, 19 Nov. 1979	8 Apr. 1981	38
5.2	Protocol to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC PROT 1984)	London, 25 May 1984	Not in force	
6.	Convention relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material (NUCLEAR 1971)	Brussels, 17 Dec. 1971	15 July 1975	14
7.	International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND 1971)	Brussels, 18 Dec. 1971	16 Oct. 1978	47
7.1	Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND PROT 1976)	London, 19 Nov. 1976	Not in force	
7.2	Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation of Oil Pollution Damage (FUND PROT 1984)	London, 25 May 1984	Not in force	
8.	Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC 1976)	London, 19 Nov. 1976	1 Dec. 1986	20

.../

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
*9.	Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources	London, 1 May 1977	Not in force	
*10.	Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention	Vienna, 21 Sept. 1988	27 Apr. 1992	10
L.	CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES			
1.	International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling	Washington, 12 Feb. 1946	11 Oct. 1948	37
2.	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas	Geneva, 29 Apr. 1958	20 Mar. 1966	36
*3.	Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	Copenhagen, 12 Sept. 1964	22 July 1968	17
4.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as amended (CITES) x/	x/	x/	x/
5.	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Bonn, 23 June 1979	1 Nov. 1983	36
*6.	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats y/	y/	y/	y/
*7.	Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals	London, 1 June 1972	11 Mar. 1978	15
*8.	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Canberra, 20 May 1980	7 Apr. 1982	27 z/

/...

	Treaties	City and date done	Entry into force	Number of parties
*9.	Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific	Wellington, 24 Nov. 1989	17 May 1991	4 aa/
*10.	Convention Establishing the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	Ottawa, 12 Dec. 1990	Not in force	

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

---

a/ Current status not available.

b/ For the Barcelona Convention, see sect. A, No. 10.

c/ For the Lima Convention, see sect. A, No. 15.

d/ For the Kuwait Convention, see sect. A, No. 13.

e/ See sect. B, No. 1.

f/ See sect. A, No. 10.

g/ For the Noumea Convention, see sect. A, No. 22.

h/ See sect. A, No. 15.

i/ IMO considers all its instruments, including those on maritime safety, as contributing to the protection of the marine environment.

j/ For the parent convention, SUA 1988, see sect. E, No. 8.

k/ See sect. A, No. 13.

l/ See sect. A, No. 10.

m/ See sect. A, No. 13.

n/ For the Abidjan Convention, see sect. A, No. 14.

o/ For the Jeddah Convention, see sect. A, No. 16.

p/ For the Cartagena Convention, see sect. A, No. 18.

q/ For the Nairobi Convention, see sect. A, No. 21.

r/ See sect. A, No. 22.

s/ See sect. A, No. 10.

t/ See sect. A, No. 21.

u/ See sect. A, No. 15.

v/ See sect. A, No. 18.

(Footnotes to table) (continued)

---

w/ Current status not available.

x/ See sect. H, No. 2.

y/ See sect. H, No. 3.

z/ As of 1 January 1991.

aa/ As of 17 May 1991.

Annex II

INSTRUMENTS OTHER THAN TREATIES

1. The Antarctic Treaty System:

   (1) Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora; Brussels, June 1964.

   (2) Code of Conduct for Antarctic Expeditions and Station Activities; Oslo, June 1975.

   (3) Statement of Accepted Principles and Relevant Provisions of the Antarctic Treaty for Tourists and Non-Governmental Expeditions; Washington, D.C., September-October 1979.

   (4) Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment; Rio de Janeiro, October 1987.

   (5) Guidelines for Scientific Drilling in the Antarctic Treaty Area; Rio de Janeiro, October 1987.

   (6) Recommendation on human impact on the Antarctic environment: waste disposal; Paris, October 1989.

   (7) Recommendation on human impact on the Antarctic environment: prevention, control and response to marine pollution; Paris, October 1989.

   (8) Recommendation on human impact on the Antarctic environmnent: environmental monitoring in Antarctica; Paris, October 1989.

2. IMO: International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code; IMO Assembly resolution A.81(IV), 27 September 1965.

3. Latin America Meeting on Aspects of the Law of the Sea: Declaration of the Latin American States on the Law of the Sea and resolution on the problem of the contamination of the marine environment; Lima, 8 August 1970.

4. United Nations General Assembly: Declaration of Principles Governing the Seabed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction; resolution 2749 (XXV), 17 December 1970 (paras. 11-13).

5. Specialized Conference of the Caribbean Countries on Problems of the Sea: Declaration of Santo Domingo; 9 June 1972.

6. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972:

   (1) Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; 16 June 1972 (chapter I of the Report of the Conference).

   (2) Action Plan for the Human Environment; 16 June 1972 (chapter II).

   (3) General Principles for assessment and control of marine pollution, adopted by the Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution; November 1971 (annex III).

7. OECD: Recommendation on principles concerning transfrontier pollution; 14 November 1974.

8. OECD: Council recommendation on principles concerning coastal management; 12 October 1976.

9. Council of Europe: Parliamentary Assembly recommendation 798 on the conservation of the living resources of the seas; 25 January 1977.

10. UNEP: Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles, No. 2: Shared Natural Resources, 1978.

11. IMO: General Guidelines for Classification of Substances to Annexes I and II to the London Dumping Convention; 26 October 1979.

12. Economic Commission for Europe: Declaration of Policy on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, including Transboundary Pollution; Geneva, April 1980.

13. UNEP: Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law, 1981.

14. Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control; Paris, 26 January 1982.

15. UNEP: Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles, No. 4: Offshore Mining and Drilling, 1982 (Conclusions of the study of legal aspects concerning the environment related to offshore mining and drilling within the limits of national jurisdiction; decision 10/14/VI of the Governing Council of UNEP, 31 May 1982).

16. Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific: South Pacific Declaration on Natural Resources and the Environment; Raratonga, 11 March 1982.

17. European Parliament: resolution on the European Coastal Charter, 18 June 1982.

18. IMO: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code); resolution MSC.4(48), 17 June 1983.

19. IMO: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IBG Code); resolution MSC.5(48), 17 June 1983.

20. FAO/UNEP: Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals, 1984.

21. IMO: Guidance for the Application of Annex III to the London Dumping Convention; resolution LDC.17(8), 24 February 1984.

22. FAO: World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development; resolution No. 1, Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984.

23. Council of Europe: Parliamentary Assembly recommendation 997 (1984) on regional planning and protection of the environment in the European coastal region; 4 October 1984.

24. First International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea: Declaration; Bremen, 1 November 1984.

25. Council of Europe: Parliamentary Assembly recommendation 1003 (1985) on marine pollution and fisheries; 29 January 1985.

26. UNEP: Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles, No. 7: Montreal Guidelines for the Protection of the Marine Environment against Pollution from Land-Based Sources, 1985.

27. IMO: resolution LDC.21(9) on dumping of radioactive wastes at sea; 27 September 1985.

28. IMO: resolution LDC.22(9) on environmental hazards caused by the disposal at sea of persistent plastics and other persistent synthetic materials (including fishing nets); September 1985.

29. IMO: Guidelines for the Application of the Annexes to the Disposal of Dredged Material; resolution LDC.23(10), 17 October 1985.

30. League of Arab States: Ministerial decision; Tunis, 17 to 18 September 1986.

31. Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference: resolution 25/5-L (IS); Kuwait, 26 to 29 January 1987.

32. UNEP: Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles, No. 9: Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment; decision 14/25 of the UNEP Governing Council, 17 June 1987.

33. UNEP: Environmental Law Guidelines and Principles, No. 8: Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes; decision 14/30 of the UNEP Governing Council, 17 June 1987.

34. Second International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea: Ministerial Declaration; London, 24-25 November 1987.

35. Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, adopted by the Ministers responsible for the environmental protection in the Baltic States; Helsinki, 15 February 1988.

36. Council of Europe: Parliamentary Assembly recommendation 1079 (1988) on the protection of the North Sea against pollution; 6 May 1988.

37. Oslo Commission: recommendation 88/1 concerning the exports of wastes for disposal at sea; 24 June 1988.

38. IMO: Revised Interim Technical Guidelines on the Control of Incineration of Wastes and Other Matter at Sea; resolution LDC.33(11), October 1988.

39. IMO: resolution LDC.35(11) on the status of incineration of noxious liquid wastes at sea; October 1988.

40. First CARICOM Ministerial Conference on the Environment: The Port of Spain Accord on the Management and Conservation of the Caribbean Environment; Trinidad and Tobago, 2 June 1989.

41. Summit of the Arch: Economic Declaration, adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the seven major industrial democracies; Paris, 14-16 July 1989 (para. 46).

42. IMO: Guidelines and Standards for the Removal of Offshore Installations and Structures on the Continental Shelf and in the Exclusive Economic Zone; resolution A.672 (16), 19 October 1989.

43. Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting: Langkawi Declaration on Environment; Malaysia, 21 October 1989 (para. 8).

44. Small States Conference on Sealevel Rise: Malí Declaration on Global Warming and Sealevel Rise; Maldives, 18 November 1989.

45. IAEA: Code of Practice on International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste; prepared by the IAEA Technical Working Group of Experts, February 1990.

46. Third International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea: Final Declaration; The Hague 8 March 1990.

47. Conclusions of the Sienna Forum on International Law of the Environment; Sienna, Italy, 17 to 21 April 1990.

48. Bergen Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Development in the ECE Region; Bergen, Norway, 16 May 1990.

49. European Council: Declaration on the Environmental Imperative, adopted by the heads of State or Government of the twelve States members of the European Community; Dublin, 25 to 26 June 1990.

50. Economic Summit of the seven major industrial democracies: Houston Economic Declaration; Houston, Texas, United States of America, 11 July 1990 (para. 69).

51. Report of the Meeting on the Mediterranean Environment of the 1985 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; Palma de Mallorca, 24 September to 19 October 1990.

52. IMO: resolution LDC.41(13) on the disposal of radioactive wastes into sub-seabed repositories accessed from the sea; October-November 1990.

53. IMO: resolution LDC.43(13) on a phasing out of sea disposal of industrial wastes; October-November 1990.

54. Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development, adopted by the Ministers and Representatives of the Latin American and Caribbean countries members of ECLAC at a Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: Mexico City, 4 to 7 March 1991.

55. Oslo Commission: Guidelines for the Disposal of Offshore Installations at Sea; The Hague, 10-12 June 1991.

56. IMO: Guidelines for the Designation of Special Areas and the Identification of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas; resolution A.720 (17), 6 November 1991.